

REMARKS

Claims 1 to 14 are in the application.

Concerning the Information Disclosure Statements which have been submitted in this case, Applicants respectfully submit that each IDS includes a separate paper with the references listed thereon. Copies of the submitted pages are enclosed herewith. With respect to the IDS dated August 25, 2005, it is respectfully pointed out that the relevance of these references was discussed in the second paragraph on page 2 of the IDS.

Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to consider the references submitted with the two Information Disclosure Statements.

With respect to the Abstract of the Disclosure, the Examiner will note that an Abstract has been presented on a separate sheet. The Examiner will further note that the Abstract avoids the legal terminology referred to in the Office Action.

With respect to the objection to the disclosure, the Examiner will note that Claim 2 has been amended to refer to the outlets 5, 7. Accordingly, the application is now consistent with respect to the use of the word "outlets".

Turning to the rejections of the Claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, it will be noted that the word "especially" has been deleted.

The Claims have further been amended to make the changes required by Examiner in the second paragraph on page 4 of the Office Action.

Also, Claim 1 has been amended to include the feature according to which the pressure booster is driven by a portion of the fluid generated by the pump. The feature is described on page 3, lines 18 and 19 of the application as well. Accordingly, no new matter has been added.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Claims as they are now set forth in the application are patentable over the art of record.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 1 to 7 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Anaker, are respectfully requested.

The present invention is directed to a fluid supply unit which includes a pump driven by a motor. Several hydraulic tools can be connected to the pressure outlet of this supply unit.

A high work pressure is frequently necessary for such hydraulic tools. Especially in the case of manual tools, it is desirable that the supply unit is also portable; in other words, the supply unit should have a relatively low weight and compact dimensions. It is also possible by means of the supply unit to use hydraulic tools in machine tools which are not separately equipped with a hydraulic unit.

It is known in the art how to produce a high work pressure for operating a tool by means of high-pressure pumps. However, these pumps require a relatively high amount of energy and are very cost intensive. Moreover, a high-pressure pump usually also has relatively high weight.

Accordingly, it was the object of the present invention to expand the possibilities of using a hydraulic unit.

The present invention solves this object by providing a pressure booster between the pressure generator, usually constructed as a pump, and the pressure outlet, wherein the pressure booster is mechanically rigidly connected to the pressure generator, and wherein the pressure booster is driven by a portion of the fluid quantity which is made available by the pump.

By combining a pressure generator or pump with a pressure booster, it is possible to omit the use of a high-pressure pump. This means that the motor used for driving the pump can be of a smaller construction, wherein the output of the motor can be increased by a higher rate of rotation. In this manner, the pump makes available a desired quantity of hydraulic liquid or gas which is partially used for driving the pressure booster. This means that the pressure booster raises the pressure to the desired work pressure.

As compared to a more powerful pressure generator, for example, a high- pressure pump, the combination of pressure booster and pressure generator provides a supply unit having a lower weight and requiring less energy. By constructing the pressure generator and the pressure booster as a unit, they can be handled as a single unit, so that the user frequently doesn't even realize that the work-pressure is produced by a combination of pressure generator and pressure booster.

The Examiner has cited the reference to Anaker in rejecting the Claims.

This reference is directed to a hydraulic supply unit, wherein a high-pressure pump 27, a low-pressure pump 28 and a hydraulic motor 26 are combined as a unit in a housing 30. The housing 30 simultaneously serves as a supply container for a hydraulic liquid. A hydraulic user 14 can be connected to a pressure connection 22. The work pressure is made available by driving the low-pressure pump 28 by means of the hydraulic motor 26 and taking in hydraulic liquid. The hydraulic liquid is conveyed through a line 63 to the high-pressure pump 27 which is also driven by the hydraulic motor 26. The high-pressure pump 27 increases the pressure of the hydraulic

liquid, so that the desired work pressure is available at the pressure outlet 22.

Accordingly, the present invention as claimed differs from the Anaker in that the reference produces the desired work pressure by using two pumps which are driven by a common hydraulic motor. As disclosed especially on page 3 of the reference, there is a basic difference between a pressure booster and a pump. In order to reflect this difference in the Claims, Claim 1 has been amended to include the feature that the pressure booster is driven by a portion of the liquid quantity which is made available by the pump.

Clearly, the reference does not disclose anything which would lead those skilled in the art to replace the high-pressure pump by a pressure booster in order to save weight and costs.

Only the reference to Good discloses a pressure booster. However, the combination disclosed in that reference is very cumbersome and must be fixedly mounted on a automobile. In particular, this reference does not mention connecting the pressure booster mechanically rigidly with the pressure

generator and to arrange them in a unit with a pressure outlet.

Accordingly, it is submitted that it is clear from the above that Claim 1 and the Claims depending therefrom are patentable over the art of record.

Specifically, the present invention as claimed is also not disclosed or suggested by the following references, whether taken alone or in combination.

The reference to Hokky discloses using an electric motor for driving a pump unit. The pumped fluid simultaneously effects cooling of the motor.

The reference to Vogelsanger discloses a transportable hydraulic rescue device which in principle corresponds to a hydraulic shear. This document discloses using batteries in the housing for providing energy.

The reference to Good discloses increasing the pressure made available by a pump by using a pressure booster. However, the pump and the pressure booster are not constructed as a

unit.

The reference to Hill et al. discloses an electric motor mechanically rigidly connected to a pump, wherein the motor and the pump have a common shaft.

The reference to Gilbert discloses increasing the volumetric flow produced by a pump in a volume booster, in order to achieve movement of work cylinders as quickly as possible. Of course, the increase of the volume in the volume booster decreases the work pressure.

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested.

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with the application may be charged to Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 11-1835.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on November 15, 2007.

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